SEPTEMBER, 1786. THE NUMB. 2938.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1786.

To the ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of respectable citizens, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the city and county aforesaid, at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time of office; and therefore respectfully beg leave to solicit your votes and interest in my favor in conjunction with the present Sheriff at the ensuing election, so as to be placed on the return with him, which favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Philad. Sept. 13, 1786. ANDREW GEYER.

Doctor HILL's *American Balsam*,

IS to be sold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his store, the corner of Black-Horse alley, in Second-street, also by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-street, the second door above Fifth-street; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-street; at Germantown, by Mr. Justus Fox; at Lancaster, by Ludwick Lowman, Esq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the subscriber, at her place in Blockley, price six shillings and six-pence a bottle, and by the dozen six shillings a bottle.

This Balsam is now upwards of 20 years so well known in America that it is a most effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and asthmas; it gives great relief in the most painful rheumatism, in cholics, gravel and consumption; it is a most excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in most all the disorders and sicknesses of children, and for many other diseases, as may be seen in the printed directions in English and German on each bottle. In old diseases of long standing, it will be necessary to continue the use of this healing balsam for a reasonable time, by more than one single bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thousands of people can testify who have tried other things without success; there are indeed several balsams and preparations of medicine, which gives sometimes present relief for a short time in many disorders, but soon after returns more furious than before, but this American balsam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is spread most every where, it is almost inconceivable to hear what surprising cures this balsam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is sealed up with the representation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balsam under this name should be sold in any other place not mentioned in my advertisements, the public may be assured it is not Dr. Hill's balsam, but counterfeit, because no other person is able to prepare the genuine balsam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balsam is composed.

Since the former proprietors are deceased, both William Young, junior and senior, therefore the present is a sister to William Young, jun. botanist. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, that pleasant Country Seat, called HARTSFIELD HUT, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing near 10 acres of land, 7 3-4 acres of which are subject to a ground-rent of one pound five shillings per acre, per annum, to which is annexed a claim on nine acres of land formally held as part of the estate of Daniel Pegg, deceased; which with the aforesaid nine acres, make in the whole nineteen acres of land. On said place is a one story brick house, frame tenement, a barn, coach-house and other conveniencies, a good garden, well planted with choice fruit trees; being near Fourth-street, and about one mile from the city. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Garrigues, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story Frame Messuage and lot or piece of Ground, situate, lying and being in the district of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, on the south side of Catharine-street, between Front and Second-streets; containing in breadth 19 feet and 3 inches, and in length or depth 101 feet; bounded on the west and south by ground of William Clifton, on the north by Catharine-street aforesaid, and on the east by ground of Thomas Penrose. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Corlett, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three story Brick House, two story Brick Kitchen and lot or piece of Ground, situate near Poole's-bridge, on the east side of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing 20 feet in front on Front-street, and 160 feet in depth; bounded eastward by Oak-street, westward by Front-street, northward by , and southward by land belonging to the heirs of John Williams, subject to a ground-rent of per annum. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Williams, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain two story Brick Messuage, and lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second-street from the river Delaware, between Plumb-street and Mead-alley, in the district of Southwark; containing in front on Second-street, about 18 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, bounded by George Wilson's house and lot, by William Hatford's house and lot, and by Second-street aforesaid; subject to a ground-rent of per annum. The situation is high and pleasant, and convenient for public business. Taken in execution, and sold as the property of Thomas Robinson, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GILBERT, *a black man*, late of this city Lime Seller, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts attested for payment, to

† STEPHEN PHIPPS, Administrator.

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 14th day of October next ensuing,

A CERTAIN Messuage or Tenement and Parcel of LAND, containing about 15 or 16 acres, situate in Lower Chichester, adjoining Marcus Hook. Likewise a good House and Lot, situate in the town of Marcus Hook, opposite the Market-house, having a good well, a stable and oven, appertaining thereunto, and well calculated for public business. The whole the estate of Andrew Ferguson, deceased, and to be sold at one o'clock in the afternoon of the said 14th day of October.

‡ ROBERT FERGUSON, Administrator.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A Neat two-story Brick House and Kitchen, almost new, with large and convenient cellars under the whole, situate in the borough of Lancaster, on the north-east corner of Queen and Vine-streets: Together with a Brew-house and Malt-house adjoining the same in good order, with all implements and utensils for carrying on the brewing business. This situation is peculiarly adapted for carrying on the business to the best advantage, as there are on the premises two never-failing streams of water with a well at the door, which, with a horn-mill, supplies two pumps that throw water into the large copper boiler, which contains 25 barrels, and the mill grinds all the malt necessary for brewing. There are two excellent arched cellars on the premises, one under the kitchen to accommodate the dwelling-house, in which there is a never-failing supply of spring water, the other under part of the brew-house, through which another very fine stream of spring water continually runs. The whole accommodated with a full lot of ground fronting on Queen-street, with convenient stables, garden, &c. the brew-house may be entered immediately, the house subject to a lease until 6th April, 1789. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN FRICK.

Lancaster, Sept. 6, 1786. ¶

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, Sept. 20, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby Given,

THAT the SUBSCRIBERS intend to petition the LEGISLATURE of the state of NEW-JERSEY, at their next Meeting, to pass a Law to enable them to erect a Dam-Bank and Water-Works across the mouth of Newton creek, to prevent the tide from flowing up the same.

Jacob Stokes,	*James Cooper*,
Job Siddons,	*Samuel Eastlack*,
William Lawrence,	*James Thackray*,
Isaac Burrough,	*Elizabeth Alexander*,
James Sloan,	*Benjamin Graisberry*,
Isaac Thackray,	*Joseph Zane Collings*,
Mary Thackray,	*Edward Zane Collings*,
Mark Thackray,	*Samuel Erwin*,
Joseph Mickle,	*David Henry*,
Peter Thompson,	*Marmaduke Cooper*,
Ephraim Albertson,	*John Hurley*,
Jacob Albertson,	*Edward Hampton*.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in the township of East-Bradford, county of Chester, one mile from the new court-house, containing near 100 acres, three fourths whereof are cleared, about 13 acres of good watered meadow, and as much more might be made. There is on said premises a good stone stone dwelling-house, two stories high, log kitchen and shop, stone spring and smoke-house, a good frame barn, hay-house, stables and other out houses, a young thriving orchard of grafted fruit, a number of peach and other fruit trees. It lies convenient to several grist and other mills. The whole in tolerable good repair, and may be entered on the first of Fourth month next.

10th of Ninth mo. 1786. ¶ N. HOOPES.

September 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of Levari Facias, issued out of the supreme court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling house of Mr. William White, on the premises, in Eastpensbro' township, in the county of Cumberland, on Saturday, the 23d of this inst. September, three contiguous Tracts of Land, containing in the whole 1069 acres and an half, with the allowance of six per cent. for roads and highways, whereon are two large stone houses completely finished, two large barns, a grist-mill and saw-mill, with other out houses, gardens, orchards, about 250 acres of clear land, and about 25 acres of good meadow, the remainder wood land of the best quality and well timbered, and may be conveniently divided into three complete farms; the improvements are in good repair, and now in the tenure of the said William White and Major John Huling; much more might be said in favour of this land, but it is unnecessary, being generally known by the name of Mr. Callender's lower mills, on Silver Spring.----Part of the purchase money to be paid in hand, a part on the first of April next, and the residue on the the 23d of December 1787; the terms of payment will be more particularly made known on the day of sale. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

‡ SAMUEL POSTLETHWAIT, Sheriff.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the ninth inst. a person, who called himself JAMES DUFFEY, exposed to sale in this place five milch COWS: and on being examined by justice Pierce how he came by the cattle, gave such vague answers to the questions asked that gave just grounds to suspect they are stolen; in consequence of which Mr. Duffey was committed to prison.

The Cattle are now in possession of the subscriber, who requests the owner or owners (if stolen) to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away: or any person or persons that can give assurance of his innocence would do well to make it known, that he may be released; four of the above cows are red, with white faces, the other black, with a white face also. ‡

Ship General Washington,)
Chester, Sept. 10, 1786.) JOHN HARPER.

Chester gaol, September 4, 1786.

WAS committed to this gaol, on the 17th of August, an Irishman, who calls himself JAMES BLACKBURN, and acknowledges to be a servant to Jonathan Brown, of Jersey, near Woodbury; likewise was committed some time ago, a negro man, who calls himself LONDON, and acknowledges to be a slave to Philip Alexander, of Virginia, near Alexandria town. Their masters are hereby desired to come, prove their property, pay their charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged in three weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees, by ‡ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff this year past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) for which I humbly request your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by *Gentlemen*,

Your obedient humble servant,

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1786. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow citizens to offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, your Votes and Interest in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff at the ensuing Election, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by *Your obedient and very humble servant*,

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1786. JAMES ASH.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING heretofore been commissioned, by your choice, as Sheriff of the said city and county, and being again desirous to offer myself a candidate for the said office, I request you will be pleased to indulge me with your votes and interest to be placed on the return with the present Sheriff at the ensuing election; which favour will be thankfully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Philad. Sept. 9, 1786. WILLIAM WILL.

Williamstown, September 7, 1786.

To the ELECTORS of the borough and county of Chester,

Esteemed Gentlemen,

HAVING suffered greatly by the late war, lately parted with my farm, prepared to move into Philadelphia, but discouraged by dullness of trade, put out of business thereby; being greatly encouraged by a number of good men in said county, do with humility solicit your votes and interest for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing general election: should I be so fortunate as to obtain said post, as a favour conferred upon me, it shall with the greatest gratitude ever be remembered and acknowledged, by your friend and very humble servant,

‡ ISAAC THOMAS.

To the FREEMEN of the County of CHESTER, entitled to vote at the general Elections.

GENTLEMEN,

THE encouragement and kind offers of my Friends to give me their interest for the Sheriff's Office, induces me to solicit you for your votes and interest for that office at the next general Election; which favor shall be ever gratefully remembered by your ready and attentive friend to serve,

Middletown, Sept. 4, 1786. ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the free and independent Electors of the county of Montgomery, That a County Meeting is proposed to be held at the house of Captain Christian Steer, in the township of Whitemarsh, on Saturday, the 30th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix upon a ticket for Representatives in the General Assembly, and other officers for the ensuing year, according to our old custom, before the General Election.

THE free and independent Electors of Montgomery county are hereby notified, that a county meeting will be held at the house of Joseph Tyson, in Worcester township, being near the center of the county, on Saturday, the 30th of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix a ticket for the Representatives in the General Assembly for the ensuing year. Sept. 11, 1786. ‡

Philadelphia, September 12, 1786.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living at Mr. John Moss's, Carter's alley, the following articles, viz. one changeable silk gown, one sheet, one printed linen petticoat and one Holland apron. The Reward of *Twenty Shillings* will be given for apprehending the thief, so that the above articles may be found, paid by me,

MARY LENNOX.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the subscriber, on the night of the fifth instant, living in Providence township, Montgomery county, a dark brown horse, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, has neither brand nor natural marks, has a short tail, some saddle spots, old shoes before, has a small hurt on the right shoulder occasioned by the collar, is a natural pacer, and but an indifferent hackney. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

Sept. 8, 1786. ‡ THOMAS DAVIS.

September 7, 1786.

ALL persons that stand indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MILNOR, late of the Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased; either by bill, bond or book accompts, are requested to discharge the same before the first day of November next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. Likewise all those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly proved, in order for settlement, to ‡ JONATHAN MILNOR, Executor.

Warwick township, Bucks county, Sept. 5, 1786.

THESE are to forewarn all persons from trusting any person or persons on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of any persons contracting but my own, from the day of the date hereof. ‡

JOHN JAMISON.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HUMPHREY WILLIAMS, deceased, are requested to make immediate pay, and those who have any demands against the estate, to bring in their accompts, properly attested, †

REBECCA WILLIAMS,)
BENJAMIN THOMAS,) Executors.

NUMBER V.

On the Affairs of the STATE.

At the commencement of the preſent conſtitution, it was ſtrongly oppoſed, and as ſtrongly contended for. This gave exiſtence to two parties, which have ſince maintained nearly an equal conteſt, ſometimes the one, and ſometimes the other, prevailing at elections.

Among thoſe who at that time oppoſed the alteration of the conſtitution, I bore my ſhare, in a number of publications, entitled "A ſerious addreſs to the people of Pennſylvania on the preſent ſtate of their affairs."

Whether a ſingle legiſlative Aſſembly, or a legiſlature compoſed of two branches, is beſt ſuited to ſupport the juſt principles of equal liberty, is a point I never touched upon in any of thoſe publications. My aim was to quiet the diſpute, and prevent it from entangling the country, at a time when the utmoſt harmony of its powers was neceſſary to its ſafety. The conſtitution was upon experiment, and the manner in which a ſingle Houſe would uſe ſuch an abundance of power would beſt determine whether it ought to be truſted with it.------Beſides this, the conſtitution very prudently held out, in the forty-ſeventh ſection, the probability of its own defects, by appointing the means (by a convention) at the period of every ſeven years, of adding new articles or amending defective ones. The words in the ſaid ſection are:------"The Council of Cenſors ſhall alſo have power to call a "convention, to meet within two years after their ſitting, if there appears to them an abſolute neceſſity of "amending any article of the conſtitution which may "be defective, explaining ſuch as may be thought not "clearly expreſſed, and of adding ſuch as are neceſſary "for the preſervation of the rights and happineſs of the "people." Therefore, any alteration which experience or circumſtances ſhall prove neceſſary or proper is conſiſtent with the conſtitution itſelf.

But the cauſes or reaſons which then operated for not altering the conſtitution, could not be concluſively taken as cauſes or reaſons for confirming it. With many people, thoſe reaſons went no further than to give the conſtitution a fair trial, or, rather, to give a ſingle legiſlature a ſufficient opportunity to ſhew with what degree of wiſdom and prudence, impartiality and moderation, it would act. With others, the attempt to alter appeared to be ill-timed. And there were many who held an opinion, that has always prevailed among the political part of mankind, which is, that the form of government beſt calculated for preſerving liberty in time of peace, is not the beſt form for conducting the operations of war; and that as the government of a ſingle houſe had a conſiderable reſemblance to the government of a ſingle perſon, the preſent form, on account of the quickneſs of its execution, was preferable during the war to the propoſed alterations.

There is, however, one fact very clearly deduced from the experience had, which is, that a ſingle legiſlature, into the hands of whatever party it may fall, is capable of being made a compleat ariſtocracy for the time it exiſts: And that when the majority of a ſingle houſe is made up on the ground of party prejudice, or fitted to be the dupes thereof, that its government, inſtead of comprehending the good of the whole diſpaſſionately and impartially, will be that of party favor and oppreſſion. To have eſtabliſhed the preſent form as the beſt, it was abſolutely neceſſary that the prejudices of party ſhould have no operation within the walls of the legiſlature; for when it deſcends to this, a ſingle legiſlature, on account of the ſuperabundance of its power, and the uncontrouled rapidity of its execution, becomes as dangerous to the principles of liberty as that of a deſpotic monarchy. The preſent form was well intended, but the abuſe of its power operates to its deſtruction. It withſtood the oppoſition of its enemies, and will fall through the miſconduct of its friends.

At the commencement of the revolution, it was ſuppoſed that what is called the executive part of a government was the only dangerous part; but we now ſee that quite as much miſchief, if not more, may be done, and as much arbitrary conduct acted, by a legiſlature. In eſtabliſhing the Executive Council, the conſtitution took care to prevent its being ſubject to inconſiſtent and contradictory conduct, and ſudden convulſions. This is done by providing, that the periods of their elections ſhall not all expire at once. By this means, ſays the nineteenth ſection of the conſtitution, "there will in "every ſubſequent year be found in the council a num-"ber of perſons acquainted with the proceedings of the "foregoing years, whereby the buſineſs will be more "conſiſtently conducted, and, moreover, the danger of "eſtabliſhing an inconvenient ariſtocracy be effectually "prevented."

The council are as much the choice and repreſentatives of the people as the aſſembly are, and have the ſame common intereſt in the community; and if it is neceſſary to guard againſt ſuch events in the council, it is equally ſo in the legiſlature; and this would undoubtedly have been the caſe, could the convention have foreſeen the capricious and inconſiſtent conduct of aſſemblies.

By the whole legiſlative power being entruſted to a ſingle body of men, and that body expiring all at once, the ſtate is ſubject to the perpetual convulſions of imperfect meaſures and raſh proceedings; as by this means it may happen (as it has happened already) that a number of men, ſuddenly collected, unexperienced in buſineſs, and unacquainted with the grounds, reaſons and principles, which former aſſemblies proceeded on in paſſing certain acts, and without ſeeking to inform themſelves thereof, may precipitate the ſtate into diſorder by a confuſed medley of doing and undoing, and make the grievances they pretend to remove.

Of this kind was the attack made by a late aſſembly on that moſt uſeful and beneficial inſtitution, incorporated by a former aſſembly, *The Bank of North-America*. The proceedings on this buſineſs are a ſtain to the national reputation of the ſtate. They exhibit a train of little and envious thinking, a ſcene of paſſion of arbitrary principles and unconſtitutional conduct; and the diſgrace is filled up by aſſigning an untruth (which themſelves have ſince acknowledged to) in the preamble to the act for annulling the charter of the Bank, as a cauſe for doing it. Such a diſreputable circumſtance in government could ſcarcely have happened, but from the cauſe I have already ſtated. For the Aſſembly which did it was newly formed, and elected on one of thoſe ſudden caprices which often happens in a free country, and there was not one man amongſt them fully acquainted with the nature of the buſineſs they were going upon.

Public Banks are reckoned among the honors, privileges and advantages of a free people, and are never found among thoſe under a deſpotic government. It is the confidence which people have in the meaſures and principles of government, and the ſtrict obſervance of faith and honor on the part of government, which encourage people to put their money into circulation by means of a public Bank. A faithleſs or arbitrary government cannot be truſted, and therefore in free countries only are Banks eſtabliſhed. In this ſtate it has been the means of reſtorin that credit and confidence among individuals, which for many years was loſt, and without which, agriculture, commerce, and every ſpecies of buſineſs, muſt decline and languiſh.

As gold and ſilver are not the natural products of Pennſylvania, we have no other hard money than what the produce of the country exported to foreign parts brings in. This being the caſe, the intereſt of the farmer and the merchant, the one being employed to raiſe the produce and the other to export it, are as naturally connected, as that of ſowing the grain is connected with reaping the harveſt; and any man muſt be held an enemy to the public proſperity, who endeavours to create a difference, or diſſolve the mutual intereſt exiſting between them. The Plough and the Sail are the Arms of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and their connection ſhould be held in remembrance by all good citizens.

As blood, tho' taken from the arm, is nevertheleſs taken from the whole body, ſo the attempt to deſtroy the Bank eventually operated to diſtreſs the farmer as well as the merchant; for if the one is prevented in the means of buying the produce of the country, the other, of conſequence, is deprived of the opportunities of ſelling.

I ſhall conclude this paper with remarking, that ſo long as it ſhall be the choice of the people to continue the legiſlature in a ſingle houſe, the circumſtances of the country and the importance of the truſt (being greater than that committed to any ſingle body of men in any ſtate in the union) evidently require, that the perſons to be elected thereto be men freed from the bigotry and ſhackles of party, of liberal minds, and converſant in the means of increaſing the riches of the ſtate, and cultivating and extending the proſperity thereof.

COMMON SENSE.

Philad. Sept. 15, 1786.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT *for altering and amending an Act, entituled* "An Act "to regulate the General Elections of this Commonwealth, "and to prevent frauds therein."

WHEREAS it was enacted and provided, in and by an act of General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, publiſhed on the 13th day of September laſt, entituled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein," with deſign to prevent the committing of irregularities and abuſes during the night time, "that the general elections of this commonwealth ſhall begin on the ſecond Tueſday in the month of October annually, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and one of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, and the poll whereof ſhall be carried on, without interruption or adjournment, until the hour of ſeven of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, other than the elections to be holden for the city and county of Philadelphia, the poll whereof ſhall be carried on, without interruption or adjournment, until eight of the clock of the ſame day, and no votes ſhall be received afterwards:"

And whereas divers freemen of the city of Philadelphia have, by their petition to this General Aſſembly, repreſented, that at the laſt general election which was holden for the ſaid city, on the ſecond Tueſday which was in the month of October laſt, the hour ſo as aforeſaid limitted for cloſing the poll of the ſame election was found to be very prejudicial to the rights of the legal electors, and that many of the ſame electors, by the ſhortneſs of the time ſo as aforeſaid allowed for the holding of the ſame election, were excluded from giving their votes, and thereby greatly aggrieved:

And whereas the limitting of the elections aforeſaid to any hour whatever, at which time the poll thereof ſhall be cloſed, and after which no more votes ſhall be taken, has a tendency to abuſe, by tempting the officers who may be employed in holding ſuch elections to miſpend the time ſo allotted for holding the ſame:

And whereas divers other alterations in the aforeſaid act are deemed expedient:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this act, at every of the general elections aforeſaid, or at any ſpecial election to be holden for electing a Repreſentative or Repreſentatives, to ſit in the General Aſſembly, or of a Counſellor, the ſame election ſhall be holden and continue, without interruption or adjournment, until the qualified electors who ſhall come to the ſame election ſhall have full opportunity to give in their reſpective votes.

And whereas it was alſo enacted and provided by the ſaid recited act, "that the juſtices of the peace of the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties, at their general quarter ſeſſions, ſhall nominate three able and intelligent freeholders, reſiding within the diſtrict of any county which is divided into diſtricts for the purpoſe of holding elections, or otherwiſe reſiding within the county, as judges of elections to be holden in each diſtrict or place as aforeſaid;

And whereas it is expedient that the appointment of the judges of the election ſhould be by inſpectors legally choſen:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the inſpectors who ſhall be choſen, in purſuance of the ſaid act, for the city of Philadelphia, or a majority of them, ſhall, on the morning of the day of any election, at their meeting in the place appointed for holding the election in the ſaid city, chooſe and take to their aſſiſtance ſix reſpectable and diſcreet freeholders, who ſhall be the judges of the election for the ſaid city: And the inſpectors choſen in any other diſtrict, or a majority of them, at their meeting on the morning of the day of any election, ſhall chooſe three reputable and diſcreet freeholders, who ſhall be the judges of the election in the reſpective diſtricts.

And be it further enacted, &c. That from and after the paſſing of this act, one inſpector only ſhall be choſen for each townſhip, ward or diſtrict, within the ſeveral counties of this commonwealth, except for the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, for which two inſpectors ſhall be choſen, as heretofore.

And whereas doubts have ariſen upon the conſtruction of the 31ſt ſection of the act, entituled "An act for furniſhing the "quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the "debts of the United States, and for funding and paying the "public debts of this ſtate," paſſed on the 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, whether miniſters of the goſpel, mechanics, manufacturers and ſchoolmaſters, who are not poſſeſſed of taxable property, agreeably to the enumerations in the ſaid act, ſhall be entitled to vote at any general election:

In order therefore to remove any doubts or miſconſtructions on that ſubject, Be it enacted, &c. That no miniſter of the goſpel, mechanic, manufacturer or ſchoolmaſter, ſhall be conſidered as diſqualified from giving their votes at any general election, on account of any exemption from taxes in the ſaid act.

And whereas the election diſtricts by law eſtabliſhed in the counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland, Weſtmoreland and Dauphin, are found to be inconvenient: Therefore be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the elections for the county of Philadelphia, excluſive of the city of Philadelphia, ſhall hereafter be holden in three diſtricts, viz. The freemen of the diſtrict of Southwark, and of the townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, Blockley and Kingſeſſing, ſhall hold their elections at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia: The freemen of the townſhips of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, ſhall hold their elections at the Union School-houſe in Germantown: And the freemen of the other townſhips in the ſaid county ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of John Barneſly, in Buſtletown, in the townſhip of Lower Dublin.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the elections for the county of Cheſter, which for that purpoſe ſhall be divided into four diſtricts, ſhall be holden at four places, viz. the freemen of the townſhips of Goſhen, Eaſt-Bradford, Weſt-Bradford, Weſt-Town, Concord, Thornbury, Birmingham, Edgemont, Eaſt-Town, Kennet, Pennſbury, Newlin, Eaſt-Fallowfield, Williſtown and Bethel, being the firſt diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the Court-houſe in the townſhip of Goſhen; the freemen of the townſhips of Tredyffrin, Weſt-Whiteland, Eaſt-Caln, Weſt-Caln, Weſt-Nantmill, Eaſt-Nantmill, Charleſtown, Uwchland, Pikeland, Vincent, Coventry and Eaſt-Whiteland, being the ſecond diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the ſign of the Red Lyon, in the townſhip of Uwchland; the freemen of the townſhips of Londongrove, London-Britain, Londonderry, New-London, New-Garden, Eaſt-Marlborough, Weſt-Marlborough, Eaſt-Nottingham, Weſt-Nottingham, Weſt-Fallowfield, Oxford and Sadſbury, being the third diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at Chatham, formerly called the Half-way Houſe: The freemen of the townſhips of Cheſter, Upper-Chicheſter, Lower-Chicheſter, Aſhtown, Middletown, Upper and Nether Providence, Ridgely, Marple, Springfield, Darby, Haverford, Radnor, Tinicum and Newtown, being the fourth diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Mary Withy, in the town of Cheſter.

And whereas there has not been any courts held at the new courthouſe in the townſhip of Goſhen, in the county of Cheſter, and it may be doubtful where to make the returns of the diſtrict elections in and for ſaid county: Be it therefore enacted, &c.---That the returns of the diſtrict elections in and for the county of Cheſter ſhall be made at the new Courthouſe in the townſhip of Goſhen, in ſaid county.

And be it further enacted, &c. That from henceforth the elections for the county of Lancaſter, which for that purpoſe ſhall be divided into four diſtricts, ſhall be holden at the four following places, viz. the freemen of the borough of Lancaſter, and of the townſhips of Lancaſter, Straſburg, Warwick, Elizabeth, Manheim, Hempfield, Manor, Coneſtogoe, Cocalicoe and Lampeter, being the firſt diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the Courthouſe in the borough of Lancaſter; the freemen of the townſhips of Little Britain, Drumore, Bart, Colerain, Martick and Sadſbury, being the ſecond diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Col. James Porter, in Drumore townſhip; the freemen of the townſhips of Raphoe, Donegal and Mountjoy, being the third diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Michael Nicholas, at the Croſs Roads, in Donegal townſhip; and the freemen of the townſhips of Carnarvon, Brecknock, Earl, Leacock and Saliſbury, being the fourth diſtrict, ſhall hold their elections at the houſe of Thomas Henderſon, in New-Holland.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the freemen of the townſhip of Paradiſe, in the county of York, ſhall hold their election, at the Court-houſe, in the town of York, in the ſaid county.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the townſhips of Newtown, Hopewell and Shippenſburg, in the county of Cumberland, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict, and the freemen of the ſaid townſhips ſhall hold their annual election at the public ſchool-houſe, in the town of Shippenſburg.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the freemen of the ſecond diſtrict in the county of Bedford ſhall henceforth meet and hold their annual election at the houſe of William Kerney, in ſaid diſtrict; and that the freemen of the townſhips of Franks-town and Morriſon's Cove ſhall be henceforth the ſixth diſtrict in the ſaid county, and ſhall meet and hold their annual elections at the houſe of Lazarus Lowry, at Franks-town; any law or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the freemen of Potter's townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, ſhall henceforth hold their annual elections at the houſe of George M'Cormick, in Penn's Valley, in Potter's townſhip, and be called the fifth diſtrict of the county aforeſaid.

And whereas the commiſſioners who were appointed to aſcertain and fix the proper place for holding the Courts of juſtice in and for the county of Weſtmoreland, have fixed that the ſame courts be hereafter holden at Greenſburg, otherwiſe Newtown: Be it therefore enacted, &c. That Greenſburg ſhall hereafter be the place of election of the fifth diſtrict of Weſtmoreland county, and that at all future elections for the ſame county, the electors reſiding within the ſame diſtrict ſhall attend and vote at the courthouſe in Greenſburg aforeſaid; and that the returns to be made of inſpectors elect be made at the ſaid courthouſe in Greenſburg, and not at Hanna's-town, the act of aſſembly for regulating general elections notwithſtanding: Provided nevertheleſs, That as the ſaid electors may not be duly informed of this alteration of the place for holding the next enſuing election, the ſame be holden at Hanna's-Town, as heretofore.

And whereas the next courts of quarter ſeſſions of the peace and common pleas for the county of Weſtmoreland happen to begin this year on the day which is appointed for holding the general election: Be it therefore enacted, &c. That all freemen of the county of Weſtmoreland, who be duly qualified to vote at the general elections of the ſame county, and who ſhall be called to attend at the ſame courts, as juſtices, jurors, attornies, witneſſes or parties in any action or proſecution therein depending, ſhall be allowed at the next election to deliver in their votes at Hanna's-Town, to any inſpector of the fifth diſtrict of the ſaid county, the act of General Aſſembly for regulating general elections notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted, &c. That the freemen of the fourth diſtrict of the county of Dauphin ſhall henceforth meet and hold their annual election at Cline's mill, in ſaid diſtrict; and that the freemen of Eaſt-Hanover and Bethel townſhips, being part of the firſt diſtrict in ſaid county, ſhall hold their annual election at the houſe of Matthias Henings, in Williamſburg, in Bethel townſhip, being the fifth diſtrict.

And be it further enacted, &c. That ſo much of the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the General Elections of this Common-"wealth, and to prevent frauds therein," enacted the 13th day of September, 1785, as is by this act altered, amended or ſupplied, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby repealed, and made null and void.

Signed, by order of the Houſe,

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 19th day of September, Anno Domini, One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Six.

SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

BOSTON, *September* 6.

It is somewhat extraordinary, says a correspondent, that the existence of the senate should be complained of by the several county conventions as a grievance; especially as that branch of the legislature has been considered by the greatest political writers as the best bulwark of our liberties; and can attribute it to no other cause than that body's keeping their doors always shut, and thereby debarring their constituents from a knowledge of their debates and proceedings.

A sensible writer in the Hampshire Herald, of last Tuesday, says, "County conventions have proved the occasion, and some of the members have been the fomenters of riots and tumultuous raising of the people: they were the baneful forerunners of those distressing miseries, which three or four years since cost this country so much vexation and expence: those miseries are the real cause of a great part of the present poverty and particular embarrassment. Therefore, my countrymen, fix a jealous eye upon county conventions."

NEW-YORK, *September* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Island, August 25.

"We are still labouring under the accursed load of *Rags* and *Blacking*; as the symbols of poverty, it gives aggravated distress whenever viewed. It can with truth be said to have no currency; only the unprincipled, who are involved, and a few small traders, as brokers for them, negociate it in order to tender for honest debts. The rate of exchange when negociated is from two to four for one. I am informed that corn when sold hath been from nine to fourteen shillings per bushel; but now the holder will not sell it at any price in this money.---New-England rum from six to ten shillings per gallon; in fact, tell a man that you will sell an article for it, he cares not what it is, or at what price, provided he can get rid of his burthen. Our markets are tolerably supplied with provisions for hard money---rarely any thing to be had for this imaginary medium.

"Our assembly is but the mere shadow of power. It retains a titulary supremacy, and gives names and forms to laws, without originating, digesting or reviving. Sunday and nightly juntos, formed of the majority, are the theatres where public measures are canvassed and determined; the business of the house is stayed until these meetings, when the weak and deluded are properly marshalled, and then they come fire hot to legislate for their fellow citizens. Arguments founded on reason and justice are now nugatory; for a bad cause would be lost should these be the criterion. When opposed with unanswerable objections to their measures, they reply, "it is in vain to dispute, for we, who are the majority, are *determined*."

A convention from several towns in the state met a few days since at Greenwich. Their result is a recommendation to the legislature of the state to enforce the penal law of the paper bank,---to withhold the staple commodities from the opposers of these acts,---to destroy the negociability of notes, &c. &c. This *recommendation to the legislature* was read in the house, and a motion made for the commitment of it to a committee, who were appointed to amend the penal law. The glaring disgrace of thus noticing the proceedings of an illegal and unconstitutional meeting was so forcibly urged by the minority, that the major part were for once obliged to submit inclination to reason---The committee reported a bill in amendment to the penal law, which, after warm debates and most severe reflection on its supporters, passed in this form: The fines are to be from six to thirty pounds for the first offence, from ten to fifty for the second, and for every repeated offence. These fines to be recoverable before three justices of the superior or inferior courts, specially to be called for the purpose, who are ordered to determine without trial by jury; yet the trial is ordered to be agreeable to the laws of the land. A glaring absurdity, and which must utterly destroy the bill, as no judgment can be made on this act."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated August 29.

"The assembly of this state at their session, the last week, passed an act which Congress may think worthy of their notice. The preamble states, that doubts have arisen in the minds of collectors and treasurers about receiving the paper emission of this state for continental taxes, it is therefore enacted that said emission be received in payment of said taxes. A protest against the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures of this assembly was made in writing by the Newport, Providence, Warren, Bristol and New-Shoreham representatives. It was rejected from being annexed to the bill by two votes. It is to be published in the papers.

"During the session a committee was appointed to draft a bill respecting notes and other securities. They reported a bill which was to destroy the negociability of notes---to limit the payment to six months, when, if not paid, nor proved by the creditor to have been demanded, the obligation should be outlawed. This was so barefaced a villainy, that its friends were ashamed to speak much in its support. When a vote was taken it was rejected by a large majority. There were only eight sufficiently hardened to go this length in iniquity."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 20.

On Wednesday last, a committee of Congress was admitted to address the Assembly upon matters highly interesting to the states. The Honorable Mr. King, it is said, gave so lively, so pathetic, and just account of the state of this country, and urged the requisitions of Congress with so much sound reasoning, that it is generally expected the Assembly will adopt the measures proposed by him. Nothing can save America but a union in Congress; without it neither liberty, property nor life, can long be safe any where. The conduct of the Massachusetts Bay insurgents, and of the Wyoming intruders, are proofs of this assertion. In an union of the states, the strength of the whole may always be directed against rebellions, or usurpations of each state. United we stand, divided we fall---and let all the people say, amen.

Thursday last, the troop of horse commanded by Lieutenant Dunlap and Cornet Lardner, a detatchment of artillery, commanded by Captains Spencer and Lang, and six light infantry companies, viz. Semple's, Oswald's, Hagner's, Sprote's, Bowers's and Robinson's, of the city militia, (in complete uniform, and accoutred) commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Mentges and Major Fullerton, were reviewed on the commons, by the Honorable the Legislature of this state. The usual firings and evolutions, on such occasions, were performed.

The Speaker then observed, that at the request of the officers of the militia, the members of the General Assembly attended the review of the corps of light horse, artillery and light infantry of the city and liberties---that he was directed by the members present, to express their perfect approbation of the true military appearance and behaviour of the troops. He observed, that by similar exertions in 1775 and 1776, the militia of Pennsylvania had gained the greatest honor, and had been instrumental in giving a change to the war. That liberty and independence were established, but that the peace of the United States might be interrupted; and it was impossible to say what fate had in store for America, as some appearances of late indicated a change. That it was the duty of freemen to arm themselves in time of peace, but that the possession of arms alone would not answer the purpose of securing the peace of any country;---to know how to use their arms was the most important duty. That the progress made by the troops, in a few months, was surprisingly great. He desired them to look back a few months; to compare their then situation with the truly military figure they now exhibited, and asked if they did not feel a superiority of character, a confidence in themselves, which they knew not before? He made some other observations, and concluded with a hope that the virtuous example of the city and liberties would influence the other counties of the state to improve themselves in the military art, and wished them success in their exertions.

The accident that happened to Major Fullerton, by being wounded at the review on Thursday last (which might have proved fatal had not the ball fortunately first struck the stirrup leather) must convince every gentleman of the militia, of the necessity of examining their muskets before they appear on the parade. It is therefore recommended to the Captains of companies to examine their muskets on the company parade, when the battalions are formed, that the adjutant of the day make a report of the state of the arms to the colonel or officer commanding the parade.

On Thursday last the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the state of Pennsylvania assembled in Christ Church, in this city, and proceeded to the election of a Bishop for the Episcopal Church of this state, when the Reverend WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. Rector of the United Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in this city, was unanimously and duly chosen.

The election of a gentleman of such amiable manners, and of such exemplary merit, to so honorable a station in the church of which he is a member, cannot fail to give the most lively pleasure to the Episcopal Churches in the state, and to every friend of religion and virtue therein.---Long may he enjoy the honors he has so deservedly attained, and only exchange them at a very remote period for such as shall be celestial and immortal.

On Friday, the 15th instant, Mr. *Archibald C. M'Calla*, of Greenwich, Cumberland county, was examined at Trenton, in New-Jersey, by Doctors *Beatty* and *Belville*, in the presence of the honorable *David Brearly* and *Isaac Smith*, Esquires, in the science of Physic and Surgery; and having given sufficient proofs of his abilities, was admitted to the practice of the same.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet to-morrow evening, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, at the University, and as several matters of importance will then come before them, the members are desired to be punctual in their attendance.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Third Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1786. A. M.

It was moved by Mr. Rittenhouse, seconded by Mr. Findley, to strike out the word "fourteen," in order to insert, in lieu thereof, the word "ten."

And carried in the affirmative.

And in debating the following paragraph, viz.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person convicted of horse-stealing, or as accessary thereof before the fact, shall restore the horse, mare or gelding stolen, to the owner or owners thereof, and also pay the like value to the commonwealth; and moreover undergo a servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction shall be, and shall be confined, kept to hard labour, fed and cloathed, in manner as is herein after directed; every person convicted of simple larceny, to the value of twenty shillings and upwards, or as accessary thereof before the fact, shall restore the goods or chattels so stolen to the right owneror owners thereof, or shall pay to him, her or them, the full value thereof, or of so much thereof as shall not be restored; and moreover shall forfeit and pay to the commonwealth the like value of the goods and chattels stolen; and also undergo a servitude for any term of years not exceeding seven, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction shall be, and shall be confined, kept to hard labour, fed and cloathed, in manner herein after directed."

It was moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, seconded by Mr. R. Morris, to strike out, after the words "moreover undergo a servitude," the words "for any term not exceeding seven years, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction shall be," in order to insert, in lieu thereof, the words "of seven years."

And on the question to agree to the same, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. R. Morris, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, T. Fitzsimons, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinson, jun. A. Erwin, R. Ralston, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, A. Scott, E. Carpenter, H. Tyson, F. Watts, J. Cregb, J. Hughes, S. Wheeler. 18.

NAYS. W. Will, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, I. Gray, J. Clark, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, J. Moore, J. Morris, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, A. Eichelberger, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouse, R. Loller, P. Richards, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Bradley. 40.

So it was determined in the negative.

It was then moved by Mr. Whitehill, and seconded by Mr. Todd, to strike out, after the words "also undergo a servitude for any term of years not exceeding," the word "seven," in order to insert, in lieu thereof, the word "three."

And carried in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the aforesaid bill be postponed.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Foulke have leave of absence for the remainder of the present week.

Adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, August 31, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed August 25th, on the petition of Margaret Smyth, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Edward Stiles, postponed April 7th; and after some debate, it was moved by Mr. R. Morris, and seconded by Mr. Evans, that the said report be re-committed:

And carried in the negative.

It was then moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, and seconded by Mr. Hubley, that the further consideration of the said report be postponed:

And on the question to agree to the same, the votes appearing equal, the Speaker was called upon to give the casting vote, which he did in the affirmative.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for amending the penal laws of this state," and having further debated the same,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

Adjourned until half past nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

FRIDAY, September 1, 1786. A. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A petition from Jacob Hartzel, collector of public taxes in Rockhill township, Bucks county, was read, setting forth, that in the month of March last he was robbed, by two footmen to him unknown, of the sum of Thirty Pounds specie, and One Hundred Pounds paper money of the last emission, by him collected in the payment of taxes, and praying the same may be allowed him in the settlement of his accounts.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from 412 freemen of the county of York were read, setting forth, that to lessen the number of representatives from what they now are would tend to expedite public business, as well as to lessen the expence of government; therefore praying, that in fixing the representation for this commonwealth for the ensuing septennial period, the number of representatives may be reduced.

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

*** The Inhabitants of the City are requested, when any of the Public Pumps are out of Repair, to apply to the following Persons, *viz.*

From the North Side of *Market-street* to the North Side of *South-street*, to THOMAS DIXEY, in *South*, near *Third-street*, or to PETER FIELD, in *Third*, near *Chestnut-street*.

And from the North Side of *Market-street* to the South Side of *Vine-street*, to SAMUEL BRIGGS, in *Arch*, between *Fifth* and *Sixth-streets*.

Just published, and now selling, by Hall and *Sellers*, in Market-street, and *William Woodhouse*, in Front-street,

THE Journal of a Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, held in Philadelphia, from June 20th to the 26th, 1786.

Imported in the ship Grange, and other vessels from England, and now opening for sale, by

William and John Sitgreaves,

In Front, three doors below Chesnut-street,

An extensive Variety of

Low priced WOOLLENS,

AMONG which are striped and rose blankets of all sizes, coatings and duffils, common and double milled broadcloths, bearskins and fearnoughts, plains and halfthicks, green and mottled rugs, flannels and baize, embossed serges, spotted swanskins, striped linceys, milton coverlets, kendal cottons, wildbore and narrow camblets, velverets, honeycombs and corduroys, a great vatiety of hair and worsted plush, jeans, durants, calimancoes, a very neat assortment of kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, striped ticking, worsted hose, &c. &c. Also, Powder, shot, lead, guns, pewter, and seine twine.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1786. 6 w.

THE Freemen of the County of Montgomery are earnestly requested to meet on Friday, the 29th inst. at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the House of George Eggert, in the township of Whitemarsh, on business relating to the ensuing election. As this meeting is advertised by the approbation of a number of respectable freeholders, from several parts of the county, it is expected that attention will be paid to the same. Sept. 15, 1786.

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the night of the 12th instant, a light bay coloured HORSE, about 15 hands high, three years old last spring, a natural trotter, has a small blaze in his face, and one of his hind feet white, shod before, neither brand nor ear mark, appears gay when mounted, and is low in flesh. Whoever takes up and secures the horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Ninth mon. 13, 1786. LEONARD SHALLCROSS.

STOLEN out of the locked stable of the subscriber, living in West-Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the Sign of the Waggon, on the night of the 4th of September, a brown MARE, three years old last spring, near 16 hands high, lengthy and large of her age, her two fore feet a little white, and her off hind foot white a piece up the leg, shod before with light shoes, a natural trotter, a star in her forehead, a small foretop and low before, her other marks not remembered; she has been shod and drove in the gears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, and secures them, so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief is brought to justice, shall have FOUR POUNDS reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ROBERT WITHROW.

Likewise stolen, a double reined kirb bridle, the forehead piece cut in diamonds, lined with red cloth, and a light coloured cloth great-coat, with narrow sleeves and basket buttons.

Easton, Northampton County, August 27, 1786.

WAS lately committed to the gaol of this county, a certain EDWARD M'MANES, about 20 years of age, who confessed to be a servant to George Leonan, in Potts-Town, Montgomery county. His master is hereby notified to come, in six weeks from this date, pay his charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Charlestown township, Chester county, in July last, a bay MARE, supposed to be about 15 or 16 years old, about 14 hands high, has a switch tail, shod before, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 18, 1786. HENRY COURT.

FOR SALE,

The Ship Jamaica Packet,

NOW laying in the dock below the Old Ferry: she will carry 1700 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

At their store in Water-street, where they have for sale, SUGAR in hogsheads, tierces and barrels; also, French BURR MILL-STONES of various sizes.

September 13.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Sept. 10, 1786.

AS Elizabeth, my wife, has for some time behaved in an unlawful manner, I do, for that and other reasons, warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL BAXTER.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Nottingham, Chester county, deceased, are desired to pay the subscribers, or either of them; and those that have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to be settled.

WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
WILLIAM CHURCHMAN, }

WHEREAS the subscriber, having bought a house and lot of ground, situate in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, of Jacob Kimmel, of Cocallico township, Lancaster county, for which he gave the said Kimmel four Bonds, dated April 1, 1786, the first for ten pounds, payable April 1787, the other three for twenty-five pounds each, payable in the three following years, 88, 89 and 90; but as the said Kimmel cannot give me a good title to the said house and lot. I do hereby caution all persons, not to take an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them unless compelled thereto by law.

GEORGE REININGER.

DELAWARE WORKS.

To be sold by Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, upon the Premises,

ALL those Messuages, Mills and Tracts of Land, situate at and near the Great Falls of Delaware, in the county of Bucks; consisting of the following Particulars, viz.

No. 1. The Delaware Works; containing about 73 acres of land, whereof Wood's Island is about 43 acres, and is connected with the main land by a very strong dam, which raises the water for the use of the works: this lot contains all those valuable improvements which have been made and erected at a vast expence, and are not equalled in any part of America, viz. A large Saw-Mill, carrying at present two saws, but of force sufficient to carry two cases of saws; with bridges and carriages capable of logs of the length of 60 feet to be cut into ship plank. The ease with which large pine logs may be brought in rafts from the head of Delaware to the mill, renders it an object of great magnitude. A Plating, Slitting and Guaging-Mill, upon the most extensive plan ever yet executed in this country, with all the ovens necessary for the business. These works are calculated to roll plates of iron to any thickness required for different manufactures, and to slit them into rods for nails and spikes of any size, and also to round ships bolts to the usual guages requisite in that branch, and there is a forge under the same roof, to work into bars all the scraps of iron that would otherwise be useless, and is moreover capable of all the uses to which a forge may be converted. A Naillery with seven fires, at which 28 nailors can conveniently work, and at which about 2000 pounds weight of nails are made weekly. A large commodious Grist-Mill with two water-wheels and three pair of stones; together with a number of other buildings, for dwelling-houses, stores, shops, &c. to accommodate managers and workmen. The advantageous situation of these works at the head of the tide navigation, and at the foot of the inland navigation of the river Delaware; the vast extent of an improving country through which a communication is already practicable in boats of considerable burthen, and the great force of water, sufficient for more than double the number of wheels now going, render this place the most eligible, perhaps, of any other, for the establishing extensive manufactories of flour, iron, and other articles that require water works.

No 2. A tract of between 50 and 60 acres of good land, adjoining the foregoing tract, on the westwardly side of the river road, with some improvements thereon.

No 3. A tract adjoining the last, of about 300 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements; a considerable quantity of meadow may be watered by two good springs which rise near the middle of this tract, which it is reputed may be converted into as pleasant and productive a farm as any in the county.

No. 4. The ferry, commonly called Lamberton ferry, opposite to the pleasant and flourishing village of Lamberton, in Jersey. With this will be sold between 40 and 50 acres of good land, on which are a dwelling house and other improvements, and on the shore thereof an excellent fishery.

No. 5. A valuable well improved plantation, situate adjoining the ferry tract, and bounded westward by the main road to Trenton, containing about 280 acres.

No. 6. A small plantation on the westwardly side of the main road, opposite to the last described tract.

Accurate drafts of the above lots are now preparing, and will be left at the Works, and with the subscriber, in a few days, for the inspection of all persons desirous to see them.

As it is presumed those persons who may incline to become purchasers will choose to view the premises and judge for themselves, lengthy descriptions of the many advantages attending them are avoided. John Little, at the Works, will accompany any gentleman who may choose to view them.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale; in the mean time enquirers may be informed of the titles and terms by applying to JOHN NIXON.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1786.

September 4, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS HEIMBERGER, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and all those who have any demands against the said estate, or against MARGARET HEIMBERGER, late widow of the said Thomas, are desired to render their accompts, duly attested, to the subscriber. † FREDERICK HEIMBERGER, Executor.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of the prison in Norristown, Montgomery county, state of Pennsylvania, on the 10th instant, Two Men, convicted of robbing the store of Mr. Carothers, at the Trap, in said county, one by the name of PHILIP HOFFNAGEL, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, sometimes tied, smooth face, wore a blue coat, but had neither hat nor shoes when he went off. The other named JOHN BROWN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has sandy coloured short curly hair, and wore a claret coloured coat. They took with them five shirts, two ruffled, and a corduroy jacket and breeches. Whoever secures said robbers, so that they may be put into my custody again, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hilltown township, Bucks county, on the 11th of August, a ROAN MARE, a natural pacer, supposed to be 12 years old, branded H. S. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY LEWIS.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the 1st day of the Fourth Month next,

THE following Tracts of LAND, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and about 7 or 8 from the town of Norris, viz.

No. I. Containing 350 acres, including a sufficiency of woodland, with an extensive front on the river Schuylkill; the soil is good, and the plantation well accommodated with meadow of a good quality, a considerable part thereof watered, the fields for the most part well supplied with water by springs rising in them; there is on the farm a stone dwelling-house, a stone spring-house over a never-failing spring of good water, a good log barn and stabling; the situation is pleasant and healthy; in its present state it is a valuable farm, and capable of great improvement.

No. II. Adjoining the aforesaid, containing from 150 to 200 acres, as the purchaser may choose, with a sufficiency of woodland, about ten acres of meadow ground, part thereof cleared, a log house and barn.

No. III. Adjoining the last mentioned, containing from 50 to 75 acres, as the purchaser may choose (suitable for a tradesman) with a log house and stable, some meadow, and a sufficiency of timber.

And lastly, Several Ten Acre Lots of WOODLAND, adjoining a public road, suitable for tradesmen.

These tracts are all within about 5 miles of several lime-kilns.

Any person inclining to purchase, may, by applying to the subscriber near the premises, be shewn the land, and informed respecting the title and terms. ISRAEL JACOBS.

8th Mo. 20, 1786. ¶ 7/6 tbctf.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 21st of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A messuage and tract of land, containing 75 acres, more or less; situate in Bensalem township, bounded by lands of------. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cattle, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Jesse Jackson, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Friday, the 22d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 180 acres, more or less; situate in the township of Middletown, bounded by lands late of Anthony Tate, the Bristol road, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Valentine Nelson, deceased, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, September 5, 1786.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 175 acres, more or less; situate in Hiltown township, bounded by lands of James Armstrong, Samuel Dean, Thomas Shewell, Isaac Morris, and others; late the estate of Thomas Morris, taken in execution, and to be sold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff. §

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 23d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 63 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Upper Makefield. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, stock, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Taylor, jun. and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 160 acres, more or less, situate in Falls township. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Owen Lovet, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 26th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A messuage and tract of land, containing 240 acres, more or less; situate in Falls township, bounded by lands of David Scot, and others. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Robert Scot, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Two messuages and a tract of land, containing 250 acres, more or less; situate in the township of Hiltown, bounded by lands of Samuel Bergy, Joseph Thomas, and the Bethlehem road. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of James Armstrong, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises on Thursday, the 28th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres; situate in Rockhill township. Also at the same time and place will be sold stock, implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. Taken, in execution as the estate of John Low, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 29th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 130 acres, more or less; situate in the township of Lower Milford. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, a quantity of grain and hay, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Philip Frumbower, deceased, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 30th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A messuage, grist mill, saw mill, and tract of land, containing 200 acres, and one other tract of land, containing 130 acres; both situate in Richland township. Also horses, cattle, implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Burk, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

N. B. The whole of the above to be sold at the house of Jacob Burk, on the premises first mentioned.

Bucks County, August 29 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 2d of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, One undivided fifth-part of a messuage, grist-mill, and 50 acres of land, situate in Solebury township. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, household furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Daniel Hough, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 3d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Zebulon Pike, in the township of Solebury, Stock, implements of husbandry, a large new flat, household furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of the said Pike.

And on the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jonathan Kinsey, A messuage and tract of land, containing 81 acres, more or less, situate in Solebury aforesaid. Also stock, implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of the said Kinsey, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE KEEHMLE, late of this city, Barber and Peruke-maker, deceased, by bond, note or book accounts, are desired to make payment to the subscriber; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts in order for settlement. MARY KEEHMLE, Executrix.

Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1786.

PURSUANT to further Instructions received by the subscriber from the Supreme Executive Council, Notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the sale of such of the city lots as remain the property of the state, &c." the following sixty-two city lots, situate on both sides of Market or High-street, on that pleasant rising ground between Fourth and Fifth-streets from Schuylkill, viz. No. 1921 to 1982, inclusive: And also the following eleven city lots on the north side of Chesnut-street, between the Seventh and Eighth-streets from Delaware, behind that well built part of the city occupied by General Mifflin, Benjamin Shoemaker, Daniel Rundle, &c. viz. No. 1983 to 1993, inclusive, will be exposed to public sale, at the old Coffee-House, in this city, on Wednesday, the 20th instant. The sale to begin precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Conditions of Sale. Gold or silver money, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this state, on which interest is receivable at the treasury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment.

The whole purchase money to be paid within sixty days after the sale. Plans of the above lots to be seen at the Coffee-House aforesaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-Gen.

Footman & Shippen,

In Third-street, have for SALE,

An assortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable for the season, consisting of

BLANKETS,
Bath coatings,
White flannels,
White and spotted swanskins,
Embossed serges,
Drab plains,
Forest cloths,
Kerseys,
Half thicks,
Coarse broadcloths,
German striped linseys,
Blue and coloured linseys,
Worsted hose,
Bed quilts,
Diaper coverlids,
Fearnoughts,
Worsted and hair plushes,
Superfine cloths of the first quality,
Superfine cassimers,
With a general assortment of dry goods usually imported,
Elegant Persian carpets,

ALSO,

Pewter assorted in casks;
Hard ware and cutlery,
Nails; hats,
Long & short pipes, frying pans,
Bar iron,
Deer skins; beaver,

AND,

Excellent bottled Porter by the Tierce.

September 4, 1786. † 6 w.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 28th of this instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, on the road leading from Lancaster to Newport, three miles below the Gap tavern; a GREY MARE, three years old last spring, about 14 hands high, middling full faced, switch tail, somewhat crooked in her hind legs, never was shod, paces and trots, but mostly inclines to pace, has sometimes a shifting in her gait, as she is not properly broke. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner receive his mare, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only, five dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

Eighth month 30, 1786. JOHN MOORE.

N. B. A poor old dun or mouse coloured horse was found in the pasture the morning after the mare was stolen. ‡

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in St. Georges's Hundred, New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, on the night of the 15th of August, a Mulatto man, named JOE, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on and took with him, a white linen twilled coat and breeches, a callico jacket, a large furr hat, a pair of new pumps of coarse leather, and thread stockings; is very fond of strong liquor. Whoever takes up said slave, and brings him to his master, or secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ LEONARD KING.

N. B. Said slave commonly passes by the name of JOE MACAULEY, and may probably endeavour to pass for a free man.

Darby township, Chester county, August 30, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about the 14th of June, a dark bay (or rather brown) HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, near 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 9 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM DAVIS.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A PLANTATION or tract of land, situate in the township of West-town, Chester county, containing 109 or 110 acres of good land, 13 or 14 acres of good meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, a sufficient quantity of woodland, with a good dwelling-house, barn, stabling, &c. a good orchard and other fruit of divers kinds, a well of good water at the door, the whole in good repair, adjoining lands of William Hawley, John Polas Seal, Thomas Mercer and others, it being within 2 miles or there-bouts of the new Court-house, at the sign of the Turk's-head; any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

September 1, 1786. ¶ MOSES COCK.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, in Pennsylvania, on the 26th of August, an indented mulatto servant lad, named JOHN MOLSTON, about 25 years of age, short black curly hair, is middling well built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a sleepy countenance, talks middling slow, has good English and German, had on when he went away, a good fine hat, a London brown broadcloth coat, snuff coloured corduroy waistcoat and breeches, ash coloured worsted stockings, plated buckles, a linen stock and red Barcelona handkerchief: Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

August 27, 1786. ¶ JOHN BARR.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the next Meeting of the "Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of "Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United "States of America," will be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the third day of October, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael. BENJAMIN MOORE, Sec'ry.

New-York, August 10, 1786.

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